

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1824.

[NO. 9.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW GOODS, for CASH.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Smith & Carson.

respectfully inform the public, that they will receive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, a general assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce. It is expected one of us will be a considerable part of the year in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia or Charleston; by this means we expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of new and seasonable goods, at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and of the best quality.

WM. SMITH,
WM. CARSON.

Nov. 1, 1824.—5*

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS.

A. MINTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF \$5000	18	\$3000
5	2000	10000	
6	1000	6000	
6	500	3000	
6	340	2040	
138	50	6900	
690	10	6900	
6072	5	30360	

6924 PRIZES. } 17,550 } \$70,200
10626 BLANKS. } TICKETS.

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 25th day of November, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS and SHARES may be had on application at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE.

For explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had gratis.

WHOLE TICKET \$5.00 | QUARTERS \$1.25
HALF 2.50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least 25, less the 15 per cent, may also be had for \$40 dollars.

—111—

Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I will sell my valuable possessions in the town of Charlotte, viz: a front and back lot on the south side of the Court-House and on the west side of Tryon street, situated near the public square, containing one acre of ground, an excellent dwelling, and all necessary out-houses, and is a desirable situation for a private family, and an excellent stand for a store; also, a never failing well of water, equal to any in the town; a good garden; and on the back lot a fine clover patch; all in good order and repair. I will sell low, for cash; or I will take three or four negro boys, between the age of 12 and 20 years, in part payment, or good notes on demand. The price can be known to any person who may wish to purchase, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

SAM'L. M'COMB.

October 11, 1824.—31f

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a

Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method

to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.

Commission Merchant,

No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824.—Smt14

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental

PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—11f

The Sale

OF the personal property of William Parks, deceased, is postponed until Thursday, 9th December.—Sale on same terms.

L. H. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

November 23, 1824. 3110

CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Kyle,

Formerly of Richmond, Virginia.

IS now opening in the large Brick House formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. three hundred and eighty-nine packages of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

&c. all of which will be offered wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. A constant supply of the best **BOLTING CLOTHS.** New goods will be received every arrival from New-York.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27, 1824.—419

Auction & Commission Store

At FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers have generally on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.

The following articles are at present in Store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:—

3 pipes superior Cognac Brandy,

5 hhds. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum,

72 do. Surinam Molasses,

4 do. prime Muscovado Sugar,

15 bbls. country Gin,

5 do. Copperas,

34 do. Lead Sugar,

35 do. excellent Brown Sugar,

7 qr. casks Sweet Wine,

10 boxes Madeira and Sherry Wine,

10 casks Cheese,

2 do. Sad Irons,

65 bags Coffee,

20 do. Pepper,

5 do. Pin-into, [Glass,

150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 Window

50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.

23 do. Fancy Glass, Tumblers & Decanters,

25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles,

10 do. Bar Soap,

2 do. Club Axes,

5 do. Mustard,

6 do. Whitmore Cards,

5 do. American Cigars,

10 tons assorted Swedes and Jersey Iron.

Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

CUTLERY, &c. WILKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.—4*

Edward M. Bronson,

Sheet Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin

Ware Manufacturer,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his

friends and customers, for the liberal

encouragement which he has received in his

business, and solicits a continuance of their

favors; more particularly at this season of the

year, when a strong opposition blows a heavy

gale from our northern brethren. I have a good

assortment of Tin Ware on hand at this time,

consisting of the following articles, viz:—Cups,

Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, Lanthorns, Measures,

Scales and Weights, Wash Bowls, Blow

Horns, Candle Moulds, Batter Pans, of every

description, Hearts, Diamonds, Scallops, &c. &c. I

have a few elegant Street Glass Lanthorns, of

all sizes; all of which I will sell on moderate

terms for cash or produce; but no credit.

N. B. I have a few Notes and Accounts on

hand, which may be taken up in the course of

thirty days, and be a disappointment to Mr. Tom

Collins.

I shall receive in a few days a considerable

quantity of Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. A liberal

price will be given for old Copper, Brass and

Pewter.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

5*

Plantation, Stock, Negroes, &c.

For Sale, at Public Auction.

ON Thursday, 9th of

December next, the

subscriber will sell, at

Public Auction, his valuable

Plantation, consisting of 240 acres, lying

on the Lawyers' road, 3 1/2 miles east from Char-

lotte. The soil is good, and well adapted to the

culture of corn, cotton, &c.; and a part of the

farm is fine meadow land. There is a good

dwell-house on the plantation, barn, and other

necessary out-houses; an excellent spring, and a good well convenient to the barn lot. He will also sell, at the same time and place, all

his corn, hay, fodder; HORSES, and stock of all kinds; and four likely Negroes, viz. two fellows, a wench and her child. Persons desirous of obtaining a valuable possession, and of making good bargains, will do well to attend.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.

October 22, 1824. 619

For Sale, or Rent.

THE House and Lot where Mr. Stanly now lives. For terms, apply to

WM. RUDISILL.

Charlotte, Nov. 3, 1824.—419

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the late firms of DAVIDSON & CAMPBELL, and CAMPBELL & BLAKE, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at or before our next County Court, (which will commence the fourth Monday in November next,) as longer indulgence cannot be given. One or other of the subscribers will always be in Charlotte, ready to make settlements.

Good Cotton, at the current price, will be received in payment.

D. CAMPBELL,
J. BLAKE.

6 1/2 Cents Reward.

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my house in Lincoln, of William Grace an indentured apprentice, who ran away on the 7th inst. I hereby caution all persons not to harbor said apprentice. Said Grace was raised on Mountain Creek, Lincoln county.

JOHN CLINE,
Butler.

Lincolnton, Nov. 11, 1824.—319f

Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at this Office.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 hhds. SUGAR,

35 bbls. do

10 do. Loaf do

65 bags Coffee,

20 bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,

20 hhds. Molasses,

25 bbls. N. E. Rum,

10 do. Northern Gin,

5 do. Malaga Wine,

200 kegs Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, [40d.

30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,

1500 do Hoop do

2000 do Sheet do

1000 do German Steel,

1350 do Blistered do

250 do Cast do

2500 Share Moulds,

1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

700 do Sound Salt,

40 boxes No. 10 Cotton Cards,

10 do No. 6 Wool do

30 do 8 by 10 1/2 Window Glass,

10 do 10 by 12 1/2 do

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

25 do Writing Paper,

50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,

3 do Shot, assorted,

2 do Bar Lead,

10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,

20 do and 20 half bbls. Mackerel,

8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted,

1500 lbs. Salt Petre,

500 do Alum,

500 do Brimstone,

Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs.

ALSO,

A constant supply of

Cotton Machine Cards.

October 28, 1824.—8113

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Have received their Fall Importation of

DRY GOODS.

direct from England and New-York. Their as-

sortment includes almost every article needed in a country Store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come

and buy on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so

largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former

time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more

advantages now, than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8113

DRY GOODS.

166 Packages of DRY GOODS,

JUST received by the last arrivals, and are

offered at Wholesale and Retail, at a small

advance from cost.

ALSO,

25 casks Straw Bonnets,

100 nests Band Boxes,

5 Trunks Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Wool Hats, &c. &c.

The above Goods are well selected for this

market, and adapted to the season. Merchants

from the country are respectfully invited to call

and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6111

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Stuart, Birdsell & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE.

HAVE received and are now opening their

Fall supply of New and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods.

suitable to the Carolina market, and to which they

invite the attention of the public, being deter-

mined to sell on the most liberal terms.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—419

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

David B. Crane & Co.

Have just received their fall importation of

Hardware and Cutlery,

direct from England.

Their present assortment consists of almost

every article usually kept in a country store,

and is much larger than usual; which they offer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8113

H. G. NELSON,

Has just received by the last arrivals from New-

York and Philadelphia,

One Hundred Packages

Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market.

ALSO,

100 doz. Pocket Books and Wallets,

20 do. Goat Skins,

15 do. coloured Morocco Skins,

12 do. Lining Skins,

50 reams Writing Paper,

10 casks Wool Hats, assorted,

20 doz. Morocco Hats,

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c. &

ed with the cry of "Who—Who—stubby, stubby." A drove of hogs came along, and while my neighbor was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence, and destroyed the labor of a week. "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day"—poor Robert says.

Singular Legal Question.—An interesting lawsuit is at this moment carrying on at Paris. The city had sold a house, on condition of being pulled down within a certain time, retaining the property of the ground. The workmen employed in pulling it down, found a treasure concealed in one of the walls. The city now claims this treasure, because it has never ceased to be the proprietor of the ground: while the purchaser asserts his right, as the treasure was not found below the surface, but in the wall bought by him. The bricklayer, too, pretends it to be his, because he found it: and, as if this was not enough, the administrators of the domains come forward and affirm that none of these parties have any title whatever. As the coins discovered are ancient, and as the building, before the Revolution, belonged to a convent, it is very likely that the whole will be declared the property of the State. The Judges will find it difficult to make peace between these four contending powers.—*London Literary Gazette, Aug. 14.*

The Spaniel.—"What animal, (exclaims an observing writer,) is more cunning than a Spaniel?" A dog of this kind was trained to carry money to his master's friends. One day, employed on this errand, he had a fierce quarrel with some petulant curs, who made an attack upon him. The Spaniel was brave, and not averse to the combat, but a great difficulty embarrassed him: he carried in his mouth a crown piece: so that his assailants bit him terribly when he could not retaliate. His situation was a trying one: so running immediately to conceal his crown, in a neighboring walk, he returned, fiercely, and routed them. After this scuffle, our champion went back, breathless, to recover his money; but some officious knave had taken it away. The distressed creature returned, dragging his tail between his legs, and holding his ear to the ground. He was traversing the streets, sadly, when he heard the chinking of silver: the clerk of a rich banker was just counting out the contents of some bags of silver, in a hall on the ground floor. The arch creature profited by his good fortune, to retrieve his loss. In an instant he leaped thro' the open window, seized the crown which was wanted, departed as quickly as he came, and succeeded, in spite of the blows of the servants, in performing his mission. This is remarkable enough in a brute. It was thus that the Spaniel avoided the punishment he would otherwise have received. His master, however, being informed of the circumstance, forgave him; but he took care to make him, the next day, carry to the banker another crown, in the place of that he had taken away.

The Beautiful.—Ask a toad what is beauty, the great beauty, the *To Kalon*: he will answer that it is his female, with two great round eyes coming out of her little head, her large flat mouth, her yellow belly, and her brown back. Ask a negro of Guinea: beauty is to him a black oily skin, sunken eyes, and a flat nose. Ask the Devil: he will tell you that the beautiful consists in a pair of horns, four claws, and a tail. Then consult the philosophers: they will answer you with jargon; they must have something conformable to the archetype of the essence of the beautiful—to the *To Kalon*. I was once attending a tragedy, near a philosopher: "How beautiful this is!" said he. "What do you find beautiful?" asked I. "It is, (said he,) that the author has attained his object." The next day he took his medicine, which did some good. "It has attained its object," (cried I to him,) it is a beautiful medicine." He comprehended that it could not be said that a medicine is beautiful; and that to apply to any thing the epithet beautiful, it must cause admiration and pleasure. He allowed that the tragedy had inspired him with these two sentiments, and that it was the *To Kalon*, the beautiful. We made a journey to England. The same piece was played, and although ably translated, it made all the spectators yawn. "Oh, oh!" (said he) the *To Kalon* is not the same with the English as with the French. He concluded, after many reflections, that "The Beautiful" is often merely relative; as that which is decent at Japan, is indecent at Rome; and that which is the fashion at Paris, is not at Pekin; and he was thereby spared the trouble of composing a long treatise on the beautiful.—*Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, new translation.*

"Life," said one who had seen much of it, "is like a game of backgammon; the most skillful make the best use of it. The dice do not depend upon us, in the one case, nor do events depend upon us in the other; but it is the manner of applying them that occasions the difference of success."

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By the packet ship Bayard, arrived at New-York, from Havre, we have received our file of the Paris *Journal des Debats*, to the 1st ult. inclusive. Most of the interesting articles which it contains are inserted in our columns, in the translations furnished by the New-York papers of Wednesday. Charles X. of France has signalized the commencement of his reign by an act of justice to the French Constitution—the removal of the censorship from the journals. The most lively gratitude is expressed by the Paris editor. The king has manifested an inclination to be popular. When the soldiers at the Military School presented their halberds to keep the crowd at a distance from his person, he cried out "no halberds! no halberds!" and the people shouted in return "in a delirium of joy."

The *Journal des Debats* made immediate use of the liberty of the pen to counsel Ferdinand of Spain to execute his constitutional promises given in 1814, and modify his reign of terror. One of the most ferocious and despotic public documents we have ever seen, is a police circular under the Madrid head of the 20th September. The liberal French journals have begun to publish accounts of Lafayette's reception in this country. The extraordinary mission of an aid de camp of the Emperor of Russia to London, was supposed to relate to South American affairs.

The intelligence as to Greece is favorable, but does not bear the character of perfect authenticity. The defeat of the Turkish Captain Pacha in his attempt on Samos, is positively asserted in private letters; so, likewise, the arrival of the Egyptian expedition, opposite Rhodes, under the command of the son of the famous Pasha of Egypt, who is said to have told him that he would cut off his beard if he should learn that Hydra resisted more than eight hours.

We have made some extracts from the Calcutta papers in our hands. The letter of the American lady in relation to the capture of Rangoon, will excite concern in the breasts of many more persons than her acquaintance. The latest advices mentioned by the Calcutta editors, left the Burmese troops at Ramoo, estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand. They do not appear to have assembled at any time in greater number. The Calcutta "Scotsman," of the 28th June, mentions that "an overwhelming force" was in preparation to act against them. Except the occupation of Rangoon, no important event had been authentically stated. In the skirmishes between the British and the enemy, the latter seems to have inverted, uniformly, the rule—"He's base that trusts his feet, whose hands are armed."

Rangoon was taken on the 1st of May.

From French papers to the 2d October.

King Charles X. entered Paris on the 27th September, on which occasion he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, although the rain fell in torrents. After his arrival at Notre Dame, he was addressed by the Archbishop, who expressed his grief on the death of the late King, and congratulated his Majesty on his accession to the throne. The King then made the following reply:

"Sir—My first duty, as it was my first care on an occasion so afflicting to my heart, was to prostrate myself before the Lord, to solicit him, through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, the strength and courage necessary to enable me to fulfil the important task which has been imposed upon me. Without him we are nothing—with him we can do every thing. Assist me, gentlemen, with your prayers: I solicit them not so much for myself as for France, which my brother has rendered so happy—Yes, notwithstanding the grief I feel, I am confident, that with the support of the Most High, I shall succeed, not in making you forget the loss which you have sustained, but at least in softening its bitterness."

The *Moniteur* of the 1st October, publishes the following ordinance, which bears the date of September 30, and is countersigned by the minister of justice.

"Charles, &c.—Not judging to be longer necessary a measure, which was adopted in different circumstances, against the abuse of the liberty of journals, &c.

We have ordered and do order as follows:

Art. 1st. The ordinance of the 15th of August last, which puts in full operation the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and the 26th July, 1821, shall cease to have effect.

2. Our keeper of the seals, minister secretary of state and justice, and our minister secretary of the interior, are charged, each in what concerns him, with the enactment of the present ordinance."

Paris, Oct. 1.—Yesterday after hearing mass in the chapel royale of the Thuilleries, the king mounted on horseback to proceed to the Champ de Mars. On the right of his majesty were the dauphin and the duke of Bourbon, and on the left the duke of Orleans. The multitude that had flocked to the field was immense. Long before the arrival of the king the banks which skirt the Champ de Mars were covered with spectators, anxious to behold the monarch whose amiable and heroic conduct in times past are the no-

ble pledges of the future. The invalids were drawn up in front of their hotel to greet the king as he passed. His Majesty reached the Champ de Mars at noon, where he was received by the duke de Reggio, major general, and a numerous staff. The king passed through the various lines of the troops assembled upon the occasion, which were about 20,000 in number, and they afterwards defiled before his majesty. The dauphiness, the duchess of Berry, the duke of Bordeaux, and Mademoiselle, followed the king in a caleche. The duke of Bordeaux wore the uniform of a cuirassier. In another carriage were the duchess and mademoiselle of Orleans. The king was occupied two hours in passing the lines, and the review was not finished till half past four o'clock. Wherever the king passed he was hailed by the shouts of the people, and in the Champ de Mars he was greeted by the unanimous acclamations of the troops and the immense concourse which assembled. Between the Thuilleries and the Champ de Mars many petitions were presented to his majesty. The king returned to his palace at a quarter before five o'clock.

The Bordeaux papers of the 27th Sept. mention that a courier had brought news from Spain of the arrival at Majorca of a Russian squadron of 25,000 men, from which an officer was despatched to Madrid.—(doubtful.)

Respecting the Greeks and Turks, an account from Florence, dated Sept. 18th, is given, stating that an English brig which arrived at Corfu on the 1st, confirmed the reports of the defeat of the Turks at Samos. One frigate, three brigs, and twenty transports, fell into the hands of the Greeks, who also blew up the Admiral's vessel. All the Turks who landed, were killed or taken prisoners. A letter from Navarin, in the Morea, of Aug. 21, says, the Turks lost a ship, 3 frigates, and 30 gun boats.

A similar account from Corfu, of Sept. 2d, said to have been brought by an English traveller, from Missolonghi, was received at Trieste. This account adds that the Captain Pacha was blown up in the Admiral's ship—and that a heroic Greek, named Canaris, succeeded in destroying the vessel, at the sacrifice of his own life.

Germany.—The King of Wurtemberg has issued an Ordinance, which subjects for five years to the censorship the Journals and periodical publications, as well as all works having only 20 printed sheets, in conformity to the last decision of the Germanic diet.

Accounts from Nuremberg state, that the construction of the Prussian fortresses of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein are so far advanced, that all the fortifications are already in a state of defence. The new forts constructed upon the left bank of the Rhine are finished. These works, which are exceedingly substantial, have cost the Prussian Government 40,000,000 of thalers (16,000,000 francs.)

Russia.—According to a census recently taken, St. Petersburg has a population of 300,000 souls, besides 1000 English.

From a Calcutta paper, of 30th June.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers, to an interesting letter, with which we have been favored, from Mrs. Hough, (the wife of the American Missionary at Rangoon, who was deputed by the Burmese to negotiate terms,) addressed to her daughter, a young lady, at the seminary of Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Pearce, in Calcutta. The affecting yet artless simplicity of the detail cannot fail to interest every reader, and to carry conviction, that the horrors of the scene it describes, are faithfully depicted.

"Rangoon, May 14, 1824.—The English have taken Rangoon, and we through much mercy, are spared to tell you the joyful news. I thought, three days ago, that by this time you would have been an orphan. Monday, 19th, news of the arrival of the English fleet at the mouth of the river, was brought to Rangoon, but we could not believe it, not that we thought it impossible, but we have often been deceived with idle reports, and placed no confidence on any thing we heard. Nearly all the English gentlemen were dining in Lansag's (a Spanish gentleman's) garden, and before they had finished their dinner, they were conveyed to the king's godown and confined in chains. We thought that Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade would escape, being Americans; but while we were at tea, a king's linguist, with about 12 men, escorted them to the godowns and put them with the other foreigners. Our servants nearly all took the alarm, and Mrs. Wade and myself spent a sleepless and wretched night in this lonely place, with only four servants in the house with us. 'Moung Sheva ba' kept by us, and prayed with us, which which was no small consolation. The other Christians went off. Tuesday morning, we sent Mr. Wade and Mr. Hough some breakfast, and hoped for a line or two, but they were not permitted to write. I wrote to Mr. Sarkis, begging him to use his influence with the Government, to have Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade released, as they were Americans. He replied that he feared for himself, that he had done all he could, but in vain. We thought we would go into town, and if

* Moung Sheva ba, a native Christian, who was baptized in April, 1820.—He is an assistant in the Mission.

we could not comfort our husbands, suffer with them; but the town was crowded, and Moung Sheva ba thought we should either be seized, or not permitted to enter the godown. About 1 o'clock, P.M. the fleet came up to town, and received a shot from the Burmans. They returned two for one, and in a few moments every soul of the Burmans took what they could and fled. The English prisoners had each an executioner over them, who was ordered to strike off their heads, when the first English gun was fired; but they were so frightened that they crouched down in one corner of the room, expecting the whole roof to fall upon them, and the third fire made them force the door and run away: they however fastened it upon the outside. Not long after, the prisoners were taken out to be executed. Your papa proposed going to the fleet for terms of peace, which the Burmans were about assenting to, when the firing commenced again, and the Yaywoon with his officers ran away, dragging the poor chained prisoners after them. Your Papa and Mr. Wade were chained together, stripped of all their clothes, except shirt and pantaloons, (Mr. Wade's shirt was taken from him) not even their hats were left, their arms were tight corded behind, and an executioner kept hold of the rope. In this dreadful situation Mrs. Wade and myself saw them from the window of a little hut to which we had fled, expecting every moment to be bound and treated in the same way.—George ran out after your Papa, who sent him back. The prisoners were taken about half way to the Pagoda when they released Mr. Hough, and sent him to the English fleet, though not without his first promising to procure terms of peace. He went to the Commodore, on board H. M. ship Liffey, whose terms were, that all the white prisoners should be immediately released, and if one drop of their blood were spilt, the whole country should be desolated by fire and sword. He went back with this message; but not being able to find either the Yaywoon or the English prisoners, he returned, and in the evening I saw him for the first time, after he left the house Monday evening. Mr. Wade and the other prisoners were released by the English the next day about noon. Mrs. Wade and myself suffered every thing, but imprisonment and death; and the scene in the verandah of the Portuguese Church to which we first fled, was beyond all description. Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Snowball, and hundreds of the Portuguese crowded together. Mrs. Wade and myself put on Burman clothes and mingled with the rest. When the English landed we went out, and put ourselves under their protection. They treated us with pity and affection, took us into town with them, where we met your Papa in the evening, and on Wednesday returned to the Mission House where we found every thing nearly as we left it. A few things were stolen from the cook house, our horses were gone, and our cows we expect to lose, as they have not yet returned to the house, which we expected to have found plundered of every thing, and feel thankful to our merciful Father, that he spared us those comforts of which so many are deprived.

"Thus have I endeavored to give you some idea of what we have suffered, but this is written in the greatest hurry, and goes by H. M. ship Liffey, to Madras."

North-Carolina Legislature

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 17.

The following Message was "transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor, through his private Secretary:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,
Under our admirable Constitution, and the present wise administration of the General Government, we can sincerely congratulate one another in the prosperity and harmony of every part of our great political union. In regard to our national interests, foreign or domestic, there is nothing to improve and nothing to censure. The general expression of approbation, which all parties are constrained to make of the present Administration, is an evidence of the wisdom, and a proud comment on the justice and impartiality of our enlightened Chief Magistrate. His equanimity and liberal views, have reconciled the two great contending parties, diffusing throughout the Republic, mildness, concord and brotherhood. His strict adherence to and democratic construction of the Federal Constitution, have given another happy epoch to the Republic, of progressive wealth, reputation and individual happiness.—The period of his service will form a proud and interesting page in our national history, and an exquisite feast to the scrutinizing eye of futurity. This pleasing view of the Administration of our illustrious President, induces a confident hope, that we, the citizens of North-Carolina, and of the Union also, will unanimously support his successor, sacrificing our animosities, and the asperities of party zeal, at the altar of concord, and fraternize with undivided strength, in defence of the Constitution of our country. This cheering hope, gentlemen, cherishes a firm belief, that faction, or its baleful influence, will be excluded from our deliberative councils, and that we will, dispassionately, act like brothers of the same family, in pursuing the general good.

I may congratulate the Legislature and the friends of Internal Improvement generally, in this State, that the works in the Cape-Fear River, both below and above the town of Wilmington, have been attended, so far, with signal success: a success which must fully equal the expectations of the most sanguine, when we consider the difficulties which have been encountered in their progress, and that all works of the nature of those at the Flats below Wilmington, must have time to complete their effect. From the best information, it may be safely affirmed, that all doubts of their ultimate success are at an end. There is at present, no difficulty in the navigation, to any shipping which could come up to the port, previous to the erecting of the embankments; and by the mere force of the current, without the aid of drags which were intended to be used, the channel is evidently deepened. The immense importance of this work to the State, and its evident practicability, is a strong inducement to determine never to lose sight of, or abandon it, until fully accomplished.

Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, has succeeded in rendering the River, above Wilmington, navigable for Steam Boats, for more than sixty miles, at the lowest water, and that too, without the expense of jetties; and there is no doubt, that in the course of the next year, steam-boat navigation may be extended to the town of Fayetteville, at the lowest summer water. The uniformity of price which would result from the accomplishment of this labor, in the produce of the farmer, and in the necessary articles which he might want in return for it, such as salt, iron, or other merchandise, conducive to domestic comfort, renders these improvements of the greatest importance to the people.

It is also confidently believed that the state will be able, in the course of two years, to effect the navigation of the Cape Fear, to the junction of the Haw and Deep River.

Mr. Fulton, for the present year, has been solely employed by the Board of Internal Improvement, on the waters of the Cape Fear, to fulfil a maxim, I believe agreed on by every one, that it is the best policy to accomplish one important object, before we begin with another. This necessary consequence arises from the state of the funds; therefore, the other public improvements remain in statu quo. But I most confidently trust and believe, the time is not far distant, when the Roanoke, that proud monarch of streams in this State, the Yadkin, the Neuse, the Tar, and every other River of respectable magnitude, will receive the necessary improvements, to render them completely navigable, and abundantly productive of wealth to the community, but more especially to their immediate tenants.

In order to render our navigable streams of more extensive and general use, and to carry the works of improvement to every man's door, the Legislature will, I presume, never neglect that object of universal interest, the improvement of Roads. Our Rivers, Creeks, and Canals, are the great veins and arteries of the State; but they are of comparative utility, if we neglect to keep open those lesser channels, our Roads, by which sustenance is conveyed to every part of the great body. The facilities of internal commerce, are so intimately allied to the moral condition of the people, and have so great an influence on the personal comfort, wealth and intelligence of our citizens, and, consequently, on our state wealth and general aggrandizement, that it has been with the deepest interest and zeal that I have uniformly invited the attention of the General Assembly to that subject since I have been in office.

The encouragement which the Legislature has lately given to Agriculture, augurs well for its advancement in this State. Already have numerous Agricultural Societies been formed and organized, which promise much for its improvement. In your deliberations, therefore, the people may confidently expect, that this their first interest, the foundation of their wealth and happiness, will be ever present; and that all your measures, in any way related to it, will have a view of its promotion.

It may not be amiss, Gentlemen, to say somewhat on the subject of Literature. It is unquestionably of vital importance to the respectability of the State, as well as individual prosperity and happiness. But I have harped on it so often, (and as often, I presume, have my predecessors,) that I now touch the chord with almost hopeless expectations and frigid indifference. But whilst I see our sister States boasting of millions appropriated to that fund; and that well organized little Republic, Connecticut, proudly declaring, that her every son and daughter can read and write;—by the contrast our policy forms with their regulations, I am irresistibly constrained to invite your attention to the improvement of the minds of the rising generation of North-Carolina.

Our Fiscal Department is in a flourishing situation; our Treasury abounding in gold and silver, or its adequate value, collected from the people, and not one cent appropriated to the improvement of the minds of their children. I mean those who have not the means to afford their sons and daughters liberal educations. Surely, then, we cannot, consistent with good policy, hesitate to create a fund, that will assist the parents of every de-

POETRY.

TRITE ADVICE.

Seek not in Pleasure's round
For Bliss, that stranger of the earth,
Whose aloof flower was never found
To bloom 'midst flaunting weeds of mirth.

Seek not in wanton Beauty's spells,
For Joy, the balm of earthly pains,
Whose angel likeness never dwells
Where frailty breathes, and falsehood feigns.

For Bliss, that stranger of the earth,
Go—seek Religion's sacred pale,
Whose hallowed joys, of heavenly birth,
Man, nor in life nor death, shall fail.

And Joy, the balm of earthly cares,
Is found in woman's wedded love,
A solace through the vale of tears,
To bonds of pure delight above.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

OMAHAW INDIANS.

The following interesting traits of the Omahaws, are extracted from a Journal of the Expedition to the Rocky Mountains. The Omahaws are a small tribe of Indians inhabiting one of the inferior tributaries of the Missouri, a little above the river Platte. They are represented as more pacific than their neighbours, almost unacquainted with spirituous liquors, and preserving in an uncommon degree, the most valuable part of the Indian character. Their ideas of the hospitality due to a stranger, will be found to be of a lofty description and to partake of a delicacy worthy of the most refined civilized society. It is to be deeply deplored that no means have yet been adopted for preserving to these simple, and in many respects noble people, those habits of which we, as white men, might well be proud, and to prevent the loss of those hereditary virtues they have derived from an unlettered, but a venerable antiquity, and which are daily wasting away, and passing from their hands, like the fields and rivers of their fathers.

"The Omahaws consider themselves superior, in the scale of beings, to all other animals, and appear to regard them as having been formed for their benefit. They will sometimes say, when speaking of a bad person, 'He is no better than a brute.'"

"In their opinion, the Wacoda (Supreme Being,) has been more profuse in his distribution of gifts to the white people, than to the red skins, particularly in imparting to us the knowledge of letters, whereby the result of experience is so readily transmitted from one person to another, so as to seem like the operations of some mystic medicine.

"But they claim a superiority in natural intelligence, and readily perceive that they are more active, have a greater capacity for undergoing, with fortitude, the many evils to which they are subject in every situation and season, such as exposure to great heat and cold, hunger, thirst, and pain. They appear to esteem themselves more generous and hospitable to strangers, than the white people; and these beneficent virtues, with them, like the mental operations of faith, hope, and charity of the Christians, mark the perfect man.

"They regard the white people as very deficient in one of these cardinal virtues. They have been told by Indians who have visited our settlements, that, on entering the lodge of a white man, they will be informed that he has eaten his dinner; he will not, at least, set any food before them; and, if they remain in the house, nothing will be offered them till night, and even then, probably a stinted portion. The meanness of such demeanor they despise.

"If a white man, or any stranger, enters the habitation of an Indian, he is not asked if he has dined, or if he is hungry; but, independently of the time of day or night, the pot is put upon the fire, and if there is a single pound of meat in the possession of the family, that pound is cooked and set before him, and even if he has but just arisen from a feast, he must taste of the food, or offence is given. History has recorded, with high commendation, the name of a dethroned Christian monarch, who shared his last loaf of bread with a suppliant stranger; and surely a similar act in the Indian, although it is influenced by education and custom, is entitled to respect and applause.

"They look upon the traffic in the necessities of life, such as meat and maize, amongst the individuals of a nation, as contemptible. Such commerce they consider as a very unfavorable trait in the character of the white man: they, however, avail themselves of it in their dealings with him, provided he wants a considerable quantity of those necessities.

"The food which is set before a guest is in every respect considered as exclu-

sively his own. He may give it to whom he may think proper, either within or without the lodge; he may even take it with him to his own lodgings, but the including vessel must, in either case, be returned. Much more food is usually served up to a guest than he can possibly eat; and when he has satisfied his hunger, if he return the remainder to his host, the latter thanks him for it as if he had received a favor.

"So exemplary is this hospitality, that every stranger, even an enemy, is protected in the habitation of an Omahaw, as far as the power and influence of the owner extends. He is immediately invited to sit down, and no questions are put to him. The master of the house is evidently ill at ease, until the food is prepared for eating; he will request his squaw to expedite it, and will even stir the fire himself. When the guest has finished his meal, the pipe is handed to him to smoke; after which the conversation begins, either vocally or by signs. As soon as it is known that a stranger is in the village, he is invited to various feasts, at each of which he reciprocates the politeness of his host, by partaking of his fare. The stranger is not unfrequently followed from lodge to lodge, by several persons, who wish to secure him as a guest in their turn.

"In the kindest spirit of hospitality, they are always careful to treat their guests in the manner which they suppose will be most agreeable to them. A trader was invited to a feast, and the food being prepared, a squaw who was about to serve it up, in order to clean a bowl to contain it, began to scoop it out with her curved finger. Her husband, observing this usual mode of depuration, reprimanded her, saying, 'I have told you that the white people do not like to see bowls cleaned in that manner—give me the vessel, and I will show you how to clean them.'"

FROM THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER.

THE NABIJOS.

Between the Spanish settlements of New Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, reside a nation of Indians called the Nabijos, whose ingenuity and improvements reflect honor upon the uncivilized state. Their skill in manufacturing, and their excellence in some of the useful and ornamental arts, show a decided superiority of genius over all the other tribes of the western continent; even over those, whose contiguity to civilization has afforded them the benefit of its example and instruction. That they are self-taught there is no doubt; and, although our information is deficient relative to their origin, customs, manners, and municipal regulations, perhaps it may enable us to state some facts concerning them interesting to our readers, and which may lead to more satisfactory intelligence. It is believed by the Spaniards that they are a remnant of the ancient Mexican nation, under the government of the Emperor Montezuma, who fled from their happy vales, beautiful lakes, and splendid towns: preferring to seek the fragrance of liberty, and taste the sweets of domestic repose, in a distant wilderness, rather than submit to the dominion and cruelties of Cortez. To noble minds, rendered indignant by multiplied and unprovoked wrongs, such a course would have been perfectly natural. But circumstances induce us to believe that the supposition is incorrect. The barbarous disposition and destroying policy of a heartless invader, in a few years laid in ruins that powerful and well regulated empire; and swept from the face of the earth its numerous inhabitants, who were simple, happy, and polished, in a state of nature.

The miserable remains amalgamated with their conquerors; and their national character, peculiarity of customs, and pride of independence, sunk together in a common grave. It is a more reconcilable supposition, that the Nabijos were originally, a different nation, and one whose customs have never been altered, and whose arts and mode of living have never been adulterated by an intercourse with civilized society. Their power and bravery are proverbial among the Spaniards, who have experienced more molestation and injury from them, than from all the other Indians in their vicinity. They once sent to Santa Fe a large quantity of silver bullion to be moulded into dollars, which the Spaniards perfidiously converted to their own use. The Spaniards also prohibited the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, among them, with a view to necessitate them to purchase their own, for which they demanded an extravagant price. These, together with other causes of dissatisfaction, have, for many years, occasioned mutual hostilities, in which they usually triumphed over the pusillanimity of the Spaniards, and made a large proportion of their sheep and mules the spoils of war. A young gen-

tleman, now in this town, during the last summer, accompanied a strong military expedition against them, which defeated them, and obliged them to sue for peace. They killed a chief who wore shoes, fine woollen stockings, small-clothes, connected at the sides by silver buttons instead of a seam, a hunting-shirt, and a scarlet cloth cap, the folds of which were also secured by silver buttons. These people do not adopt the usual Indian manner of living in villages, but are a nation of comfortable and independent farmers. Their houses are built of stone, some one, and others two stories high. They have fine flocks of sheep, abundance of mules, and herds of cattle of a superior kind. They cultivate corn, tobacco, and cotton, which they manufacture into cloth. They have gardens, in which they raise several kinds of esculent vegetables; and have peach orchards, the fruit of which resembles our apricots. Several articles of their woollen manufacture equal the value of ours. We have seen a coverlet, made by them, the texture of which was excellent, the figures ingenious, and the colors permanent and brilliant. Our townsman, Mr. Hood, has taken it to Philadelphia, for the purpose of sending it to a friend in Europe.

The Spaniards imitate the manufacture of this article, but their imitations are far inferior to the original. They make baskets and small dishes of osiers, so completely worked, as to hold water without the least leakage. The twigs, before being wrought, are variously colored, and so skillfully put together, that the finished vessel presents different figures. Their bridles are made of tanned leather, and often embellished with silver ornaments. They dress, almost wholly, in their own fabrics. The men dress in small clothes, sometimes of deer skin, tanned, and handsomely colored. The women wear a loose black robe, ornamented round the bottom with a red border, which is sometimes figured; and, when not engaged, they use a large shawl of the same color and material. Their different modes of putting up the hair, shew whether they are single, lately married, or matrons. The weapons of this interesting nation are the lance, and the bow and arrows, which they use with dexterity. These advantages and improvements among the uncivilized, if they may be so called, will no doubt astonish many; but the characters of those who have given us the information, are so far above suspicion, that we should feel little reluctance in vouching for the truth of every fact. But there need be little surprise, when we reflect upon the character and condition of the natives of that country when Europeans first visited them. They were well versed in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Their gardens were large and well filled with medical and flowering plants, and esculent roots. The city of Mexico was, at that time, more splendid and populous than any other in the world. Its population was more than 400,000, its houses were built with rock, and many of them three stories high. Its streets were wide, strait, and regularly laid off. They were furnished with water by canals, and the houses were also furnished by aqueducts. One of the emperor's palaces could conveniently accommodate 500 persons. Its walls were built of jasper, of various colors, and beautifully polished; and its rooms were ornamented by cotton hangings and feathered tapestry, richly painted. Their works of art were numerous, and executed with the most consummate skill; and their public edifices and other works for public accommodation, were grand and stupendous monuments of human ingenuity. When these things are considered, it cannot be thought very strange that the Nabijos, inhabitants of the same country, should have attained to the improvements and degree of civilization which we have described.

CORAL REEFS.

Captain Basil Hall, in his voyage to the Loochoo Islands, remarks that "the animation of a Coral Reef, during the different stages of one tide, is particularly interesting. When the tide has left it for some time it becomes dry, and appears to be a compact rock, exceedingly hard and ragged, but as the tide arises, and the waves begin to wash over it, the coral worms protrude themselves from holes which were before invisible. These animals are of a great variety of shapes and sizes, and in such prodigious numbers, that, in a short time, the whole surface of the rock appears to be alive and in motion. The most common worm is in the form of a star, with arms from four to six inches long, which are moved about in rapid motions, in all directions, probably to catch food. Others are so sluggish that they may be mistaken for pieces of the

rock, and are generally of a dark color, and from four to five inches long, and two or three round. When coral is broken about high-water mark, it is a solid hard stone, but if any part of it be detached at a spot where the tide reaches every day, it is found to be full of worms of different lengths and colors, some being as fine as a thread, and others resemble snails, and some are not unlike lobsters in shape, but soft and not above two inches long. The growth of coral appears to cease where the worm is no longer exposed to the washing of the sea. Thus a reef rises in the form of a cauliflower, till its top has gained the level of the highest tide, above which the worm has no power to advance, and the reef, of course, no longer extends itself upwards. The other parts, in succession, reach the surface, and there stop, forming in time, a level field, with steep sides all round. The reef, however, continually increases, and being prevented from going higher, extends itself laterally in all directions. But this growth being as rapid at the upper edge as it is lower down, the steepness of the face of the reef is still preserved."

The accumulation of habitations thus formed by these apparently insignificant animals, sometimes reach to an immense extent, and constitute the basis of many islands in the China seas, and in the Pacific ocean. To rear a stupendous fabric from the very depths of the ocean, and raise it several feet from its surface, is a task which might appal the most powerful and civilized nations; yet it is performed with ease by an insect so small, and to appearance so helpless, that we are at first inclined to discredit the fact. But this is not all;—in preparing their own habitations, these seemingly contemptible creatures prepare a future abode for man. When part of the coral reef is once raised above the reach of the tide, and is thus secured from the inroads of the sea, the insect abandons its labors in that direction, and elevates the other parts of the mass until the whole has reached the same height. Sea-weeds which are then thrown on the barren and rugged mass, decay, and aided soon after by the dung of sea fowls, become the ground work of future vegetation. Mosses succeed; manure and seeds are brought at the same time, and by the same individuals; until at length a bed of vegetable mould is formed, capable of producing plants and trees. This simple process seems to be that by which nature enlarges the land, and prepares a place on which man may fix his residence.—*Minerva.*

[From the Trenton Emporium.]

"I'LL DO IT TO-MORROW."

Of all the methods which man, in the abundance of his ingenuity, has invented by which to cheat himself, that of procrastination is probably the most effectual. There is a trite remark of a venerable sage extant to this purpose, "all the good you will ever accomplish—all the labor you will ever do—must be done To-Day—for there is no To-Morrow." That period of time which lies beyond the present moment is not guaranteed to us by any pledge. To-Morrow, to us, may become to-day, or eternity. To suspend any thing important, then, upon so absolute an uncertainty, is madness—as, saith the poet,

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise—
To-morrow's sun to you may never rise."

But even if it does return, the thing called opportunity may not return with it.

My aunt Dorothy was the first example I ever had of this "I'll do it to-morrow" mania. She was a very pretty, gay girl, and being decidedly the belle of the village, had young men in abundance at one time or another paying court to her. They were not all mere slippers neither, just fit to be worn a few days and then shook off, but were, some of them, worth listening to; had the means to marry, and so forth.—But, whether it was that she dearly loved to be courted, as most girls do, you know, or that she really found some difficulty in choosing among them, I know not; she kept putting one and another of them off until to-morrow and to-morrow; but at last the golden chances all went by, and she was left to sing the sad ditty of

"Nobody coming to marry me,
"Nobody coming to woo."

In ancient times, this disposition to procrastination, existing in the mind of one great man, was the pivot upon which the fortunes of a world turned. You remember Hannibal and Canna. When the Roman legions were broken and destroyed—the city panic-struck and defenceless, Hannibal said, "I will march to-morrow," until his enemy gathered strength, again put on her armour, and the time of conquest had gone by forever. Had it not been for this, Carthage

might have worn the crown of the universe, and Hannibal known no greater general, in the annals of time.

A great deal of decision is necessary, if we would prosper. No one was ever successful, to any considerable extent, without it. To-morrow is a cheat!—And it deceives us principally in time; and conceals from our view the multitudinous affairs it will bring with it, to fill up its every vacant moment. Thus, when it comes, it disappoints us, by presenting itself loaded with its own cares and wants, and without a space in which to deposit those of the time that is past.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

THE MOON.

The *Munich Gazette* contains some remarkable theories of Professor Gruthausen, on the population of the moon. That gentleman, in common with several other scientific persons, has arrived at the following conclusions:—1. That the vegetation on the moon's surface extends to 55 deg. S. lat. and 65 deg. N. lat. Several hundred observations have exhibited indications which cannot possibly be explained, except by the process of vegetation. 2. Living beings are found from 50. N. lat. and perhaps 47 deg. S. lat. Animated nature is one of the strangest opinions in the new discovery. 3. There are many indications of art on the surface of the moon. The professor infers, that there are artificial roads in various directions, and he also describes the great colossal edifice, resembling our cities on the most fertile part, near the moon's equator. A building, resembling what is called star-redoubt, is attached to it, which the discoverer supposes to be dedicated to religious purposes; and as the moonites can see no stars in the day time (their atmosphere being so pure) he thinks they worship the stars, and consider the earth as a natural clock.—These theories seem to have met with a general respect amongst European savans.

"The way," says Jeremy Taylor, "to judge of Religion is by doing our duty; and theology is rather a divine life than a divine knowledge."

FROM THE SAME.

"Truly it is enough to weary the spirit of a disputer, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice and his time, and sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before. How few Lutherans or Calvinists, or Roman Catholics, turn from the religion of their country or interest! Possibly two or three weak or interested, fantastic and easy, prejudicate and effeminate understandings, pass from church to church, upon grounds as weak as those from which formerly they did dissent; and the same arguments are good or bad as exterior accidents or interior appetites shall determine. I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted; but when I consider how few do forsake any, and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the right do it by contingency, and the advantage also is so little, I believe that the triumphant persons have but small reason to please themselves in gaining proselytes, since their purchase is so small. In all this, there is nothing certain, nothing noble. But he that follows the work of God, that is, labors to gain souls not to a sect and a subdivision, but to the Christian religion, that is, to the faith and obedience of the Lord Jesus, hath a promise to be assisted and rewarded; and all those that go to heaven are the purchase of such undertakings; for it is only a holy life that leads us there."

Atheism cured by irresistible evidence.—A respectable writer of the present day relates, that a young gentleman of his acquaintance who, at a certain period of his life, professed himself to be an unbeliever, once informed him that the various and admirable mechanism displayed in the human wrist, at a public lecture, excited his admiration and dispelled all his doubts.

The same author adds, that he knew a similar effect produced by the discourse of a late divine, on the wonderful sympathies of the human mind, which implied as it were, in spite of themselves, the most selfish, and often the most timid creatures, to defend and protect that offspring which, without such superintendence, must inevitably perish. The power that could establish an influence at once so absolutely necessary, and so irresistible, must be omnipotent, superintending and benevolent.